

1. ~~Mr. Hester~~ ~~from~~  
2. ~~him~~

FREEBRIDGE LYNN  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

-----  
ANNUAL REPORT



of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
INCLUDING THE REPORT

of the  
SURVEYOR  
and  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

-----  
1961



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S T A F F.

Medical Officer of Health

CAUCHTON T. JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

W. R. WATKINS, C.S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspector

B. W. TAYLOR, M.A.P.H.I.

Housing Officer

R. PECK, A.A.L.P.A.

Assistant Housing Officer.

W. H. HOWARD.

Water Superintendent.

C. S. OSBORNE.

Deputy Superintendent

H. G. LAND.

Technical Assistants

SENIOR - W.E.MARTIN

JUNIOR - P.R.STARLING.


Clerical Assistants.

MRS. V. OLDHAM

MRS. V. LANGWADE.

Public Cleansing Foreman.

J. RAINES.



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THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

RURAL DISTRICT OF FREEBRIDGE LYNN.

FOR THE YEAR 1961.

- - - - -

To THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF  
THE RURAL DISTRICT OF FREEBRIDGE LYNN.

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, My Lady, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your information and consideration the ANNUAL REPORT on the HEALTH AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES of the DISTRICT during the year 1961.

There were minor outbreaks of Scarlet Fever and Dysentery confined to a few parishes and a long run of scattered Measles cases. The general health was good.

The breakdown of the death returns shows that only 25 persons died before the age of 60. The age distribution of deaths in the district reflects the efficacy of the new drugs and preventive immunisations. Deaths are now mainly from degenerative diseases and cancers. So for the time being as the environmental conditions which hasten up the development of these diseases are less evident in rural areas, one expects a lower death rate in such areas. It is, therefore, pleasing, but not surprising, to find the corrected Freebridge rate almost 18% below the national average.

Piped mains water has now been brought to all 23 villages in the district.

A proposed sewage disposal scheme for North and South Wootton is under discussion with King's Lynn Corporation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

C. T. JONES.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



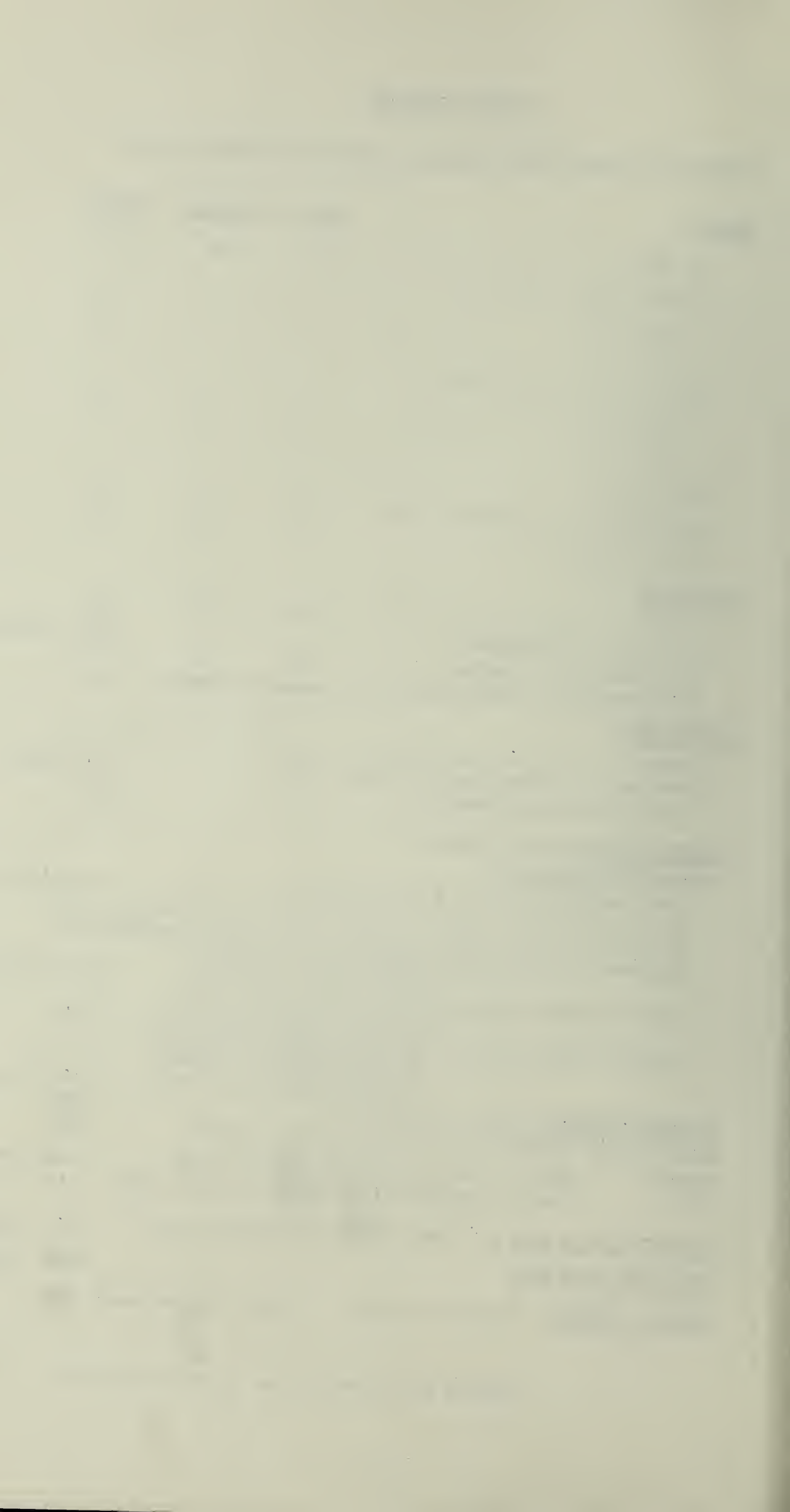


# VITAL STATISTICS

ESTIMATED (MID-YEAR) HOME POPULATION (REGISTRAR GENERAL) 11,950

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
All ages . . . . .	68	68	136
Infants under 1 year of age			
Legitimate . . . . .	3	2	5
Illegitimate . . . . .	-	-	-
Infants under 4 weeks of age			
Legitimate . . . . .	3	2	5
Illegitimate . . . . .	-	-	-
Tuberculosis . . . . .	-	-	-
Malignant Growths (Cancers etc.)	18	9	27
Cancer of Lung . . . . .	4	-	4
<u>LIVEBIRTHS</u>			
Number . . . . .	118	116	234
Rate per 1,000 population			19.2 (17.4)
Illegitimate Live Births . . . . .	4	6	10
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Livebirths			4.2
<u>STILLBIRTHS</u>			
Number . . . . .			4
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths			17.1 (19.1)
Total Live and Stillbirths . . . . .			238
<u>INFANTS DEATHS (under 1 year) . . . . .</u>			5
<u>Infant Mortality Rates</u>			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 Live Births			21.3 (21.6)
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate livebirths			22.3
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate livebirths			NIL
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total livebirths)			21.3 (15.5)
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total livebirths)			21.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths)			37.8 (32.2)
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)</u>			NIL
<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u> Respiratory: Mortality rate per 1,000			NIL
<u>CANCER</u> Cancer of Lung: Mortality rate per 1,000			.34 (.54)
Cancer, Other Forms: Mortality rate per 1,000			2.2
<u>CORRECTED DEATH RATE</u> per 1,000 population (actual 11.3)			9.9 (12.0)
<u>CORRECTED BIRTH RATE</u>			20.9 (19.1)
<u>NATURAL INCREASE</u> (excess of births over deaths during year)			98

(Numbers in parenthesis are national averages)



111 of the 136 deaths were those of persons over 60 years of age.

The age distribution of deaths are as follows:-

Under 1 week .. .. .	5
1 week - 10 years.. .. .	-
10 - 20 years . . . . .	1 (motor accident)
20 - 30 years . . . . .	-
30 - 40 years . . . . .	3 (including 1 suicide & 1 gunshot wound.)
40 - 50 years . . . . .	5 (including 3 cancers)
50 - 60 years . . . . .	11
60 - 70 years . . . . .	23
70 - 80 years . . . . .	42
80 - 90 years . . . . .	36
90 - 100 years . . . . .	10

66 deaths (50%) were due to diseases of the HEART and CIRCULATION.  
The percentage for 1960 was 49.6%.

MALIGNANT DISEASES (Cancers and other growths) were responsible for 27 deaths (20.4% compared with 24.1% for 1960). Deaths from Cancer were 18 men and 9 women. The men included 5 deaths from Stomach Cancer and 4 from Lung Cancer, no women died from these diseases. These are diseases now proven to be more common amongst smokers.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES (Pneumonias, Bronchitis etc.) caused 13 deaths (9.8%) compared with 12 (8.5%) in 1960. All were well on in years except two (ages 39 and 40).

All 5 INFANT DEATHS were within 5 hours of birth (2 premature, 1 birth injury, 1 congenital defects, 1 drowned).

#### CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASES.

<u>Causes of Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis: Respiratory .. .. .	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis: Other forms .. .. .	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease .. .. .	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria .. .. .	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough .. .. .	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis . . . . .	-	-	-
8. Measles .. .. .	-	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm: Stomach .. .. .	5	-	5
11. Malignant Neoplasm: Lung .. .. .	4	-	4
12. Malignant Neoplasm: Breast .. .. .	-	2	2
13. Malignant Neoplasm: Uterus .. .. .	-	1	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	9	6	15
15. Leukaemia: Aleukaemia .. .. .	-	-	-
16. Diabetes .. .. .	1	1	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	10	16	26
18. Coronary Disease: Angina .. .. .	10	11	21
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease . . . .	1	-	1
20. Other Heart Disease .. .. .	7	11	18
21. Other Circulatory Disease . . . . .	-	-	-
22. Influenza .. .. .	1	3	4
23. Pneumonia .. .. .	3	5	8
24. Bronchitis .. .. .	3	2	5
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	1	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	-	2	2
27. Gastritis: Enteritis: Diarrhoea . . . .	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.. .. .	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations .. .. .	-	-	-
32. Other defined, and "ill-defined" diseases	6	5	11
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	2	-	2
34. All other Accidents . . . . .	3	2	5
35. Suicide .. .. .	1	-	1
36. Homicide. .. .. .	-	-	-



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES REGISTERED IN 1961.

Infectious Disease	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 65	Over 65	Total
Dysentery		3	11	2				16
Infective Hepatitis			1					1
Measles	6	48	59	2	1			116
Pneumonia			1	1		2		4
Scarlet Fever	1	9	14					24
Whooping Cough				1				1
<u>Tuberculosis</u>								
(a) Respiratory				5	5			10
(b) Other Forms					1			1
TOTAL	7	60	86	11	7	2	-	173

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The 173 registered cases included 10 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 2 of these were arrivals in the district who had been notified elsewhere. Of the 8 local cases 7 were women.

Measles accounted for 116 cases and was widespread throughout the King's Lynn - Freebridge areas. There was a sharp outbreak of Scarlet Fever in the Massingham area and an outbreak of Dysentery at Castle Rising. The Dysentery was a mild type and 12 children were notified, and further cases were found to have positive stool tests. The spread was in the school and a carrier was discovered. This carrier had to be treated for a matter of months before finally cleared. Another factor was the somewhat primitive toilet arrangements at the school where earth closets were in use.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The vaccination and immunisation figures are available now only for the combined area. They are:-

### VACCINATION.

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Revaccination.</u>
Under 5 years ... ..	252 (268)	14 (3)
5 - 14 years ... ..	23 (17)	24 (5)
15 years and over ... ..	53 (29)	105 (42)
	<u>328 (314)</u>	<u>143 (50)</u>

### IMMUNISATION

(a) Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus.

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Revaccination.</u>
Under 5 years ... ..	537 (476)	20 (40)
5 - 14 years ... ..	174 (109)	166 (297)
	<u>711 (585)</u>	<u>186 (337)</u>





(b) Polionyelitis

	<u>Two</u> <u>Injections</u>	<u>Three</u> <u>Injections</u>	<u>Four</u> <u>Injections</u>
Children born in year 1956 - 1961	337 (200)	402 (512)	191 (-)
Children born in year 1943 - 1955	182 ( 30)	163 (602)	2243 (-)
Young Persons born 1933 - 1942	206 ( 62)	270 (1211)	-
Persons born before 1933	481 (323)	872 (283)	-
	1,206 (615)	1,707 (2,608)	2,434(-)

The figures for 1960 are in parenthesis.

- (c) Tuberculosis Of 147 thirteen year olds eligible from the Freebridge Area, 107 agreed to be skin tested and all those requiring vaccination against tubercle, numbering 87, received B.C G vaccination. The figure for 1960 was 55.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The water supplies now piped to all 23 villages were satisfactory and adequate. The few unreliable sources sampled were shallow wells and streams.

- A. 1. Shallow Well - Grinston. 30th September, 1961.  
(a) Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml = 180+  
(b) " " of B coli (type 1) " " " " = 25  
Unsatisfactory.
2. Shallow Well - Grinston. 21st July, 1961.  
(a) Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml = 90  
(b) " " of B coli (Type 1) " " " " = 50  
Unsatisfactory.
3. Shallow Well - Roydon. 30th June, 1961.  
(a) Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml = 20  
(b) " " of B coli (type 1) " " " " = 1  
Unsatisfactory.
4. Shallow Well - West Winch. 29th June, 1961.  
(a) Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml = NIL  
Satisfactory.
5. Shallow Well - North Runcion. 26th June, 1961.  
(a) Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml = 5  
(b) " " of B coli (type 1) " " " " = NIL  
Doubtful.





## B. Streams

Trout stream used by household at East Winch. 28th July, 1961

- (a) Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml = 180+  
 (b) " " of B coli (type 1) " " " = 160

## C. Council Bores

14 other samples, all satisfactory, were taken from the Council's mains and bores and from the Sandringham Estate supply.

TABLE 1

### PIPE-BORNE WATER SUPPLIES.

<u>PARISH</u>	Supplied to Properties.	
	No. of Houses.	Approx. Population.
Bawsey	48	98
Castleacre	245	780
Castle Rising	61	183
Congham	49	153
Flitcham	89	295
Gayton	264	898
Grinston	323	1029
Harpley	123	423
Hillington	62	209
Leziate	138	582
Great Massingham	256	894
Little Massingham	27	99
Middleton	291	868
Pentney	71	225
Roydon	50	147
North Runcton	110	351
Sandringham	202	679
East Walton	31	92
Westacre	54	186
East Winch	121	400
West Winch	324	1141
North Wootton	151	458
South Wootton	314	902
	<u>3404</u>	<u>11092</u>

## SEWERAGE

The North and South Wootton Scheme referred to in the last report is at a stage where the possibility of working out a joint arrangement with King's Lynn Borough is under consideration.

A scheme for sewage disposal at West Winch has been referred to the appropriate Ministry for consideration.

These are schemes required by areas where the density of housing is now too great (and becoming greater) for anything but a Sewerage Disposal System.



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

for the

YEAR ENDING 1961.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1961.

## INSPECTIONS.

The number of inspections and visits made in conjunction with the various branches of Public Health work during the year are as follows:-

<u>Nature of Inspections.</u>	<u>No. of Visits.</u>	<u>Total No. of Visits.</u>
<u>PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.</u>		
Sanitary Appliances ... ..	6	
Drainage, including Ditches ... ..	303	
Cesspools, alterations etc. ... ..	15	
Keeping of Animals ... ..	5	
Dirty or Verminous premises ... ..	13	
Water Supplies ... ..	112	
Water Samples ... ..	20	
Sewerage ... ..	132	
Refuse Tips ... ..	93	
Building Byelaws ... ..	<u>753</u>	1452
<u>FOOD</u>		
Unsound Food ... ..	1	
Food Premises for Byelaws etc. ... ..	9	
Ice Cream Samples ... ..	4	
Slaughter Houses or Knackers Yards ... ..	<u>151</u>	165
<u>PETROLEUM ACTS.</u>		
No. of Applications, Site Inspections ... ..	<u>22</u>	22
<u>HOUSING</u>		
Slum Clearance or Closing Orders ... ..	37	
Repairs ... ..	43	
Over-crowding or Poor Living Conditions ... ..	16	
Improvement Grants ... ..	174	
Council Estates ... ..	126	
Rent Act ... ..	5	
Small Dwelling Acquisition ... ..	<u>5</u>	411
<u>MOVEABLE DWELLINGS</u>		
Site Inspections ... ..	30	
No. of Dwellings Inspected ... ..	<u>1</u>	31
<u>INFECTIOUS DISEASES</u>		
Investigations ... ..	29	
Disinfection of Premises ... ..	5	
Collection of Specimens ... ..	<u>139</u>	173
<u>PESTS ACT.</u>		
Supervisory Inspections ... ..	<u>9</u>	9
<u>FACTORIES ACT.</u>		
Factories Visited ... ..	<u>23</u>	23
<u>NOISE ABATEMENT.</u>		
Premises Visited ... ..	<u>3</u>	3
<u>TOWN &amp; COUNTRY PLANNING ACTS.</u>		
	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u> * 2298



## HOUSING

GENERAL. During the year no slum clearance areas were put forward, but action under the Housing Acts has been taken by way of Demolition and/or Closing Orders as follows:-

### (a) HOUSING ACT 1957

Preliminary Notices served .. .. .	5
Notices of Intention to make Closing/Demolition Orders .. ..	14
Closing Orders Rescinded .. .. .	7
Demolition Orders made .. .. .	2
Closing Orders made .. .. .	8
Undertakings accepted .. .. .	1

Broadly speaking there has been little material progress in dealing with sub-standard properties. A number of houses have been brought up to standard by the aid of grants, but lack of available housing sites has prevented what I should very much liked to have seen, i.e. an all out blitz on clearing away the remaining properties which have still to be dealt with and demolished.

### (b) PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936

Preliminary Notices served	4
Nuisances Abated	4

(c) RENT ACT 1957 There has been less activity under this Act than was anticipated, in fact only 2 Certificates of Disrepair have been issued, and 1 Notice of proposal to issue such a Certificate.

### (d) HOUSE PURCHASE & HOUSING ACT 1959

It is pleasing to note that the number of applications for Discretionary Grants was maintained. The figure being 38 which was one more than last year. The total amount of expenditure approved however, was less, and the average grant per dwelling was slightly lower than in 1960.

For your information, the Table below gives details for the last 3 years.

#### DISCRETIONARY GRANTS.

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
1. No. of dwellings in respect of which a Grant has been approved	26	37	38
2. No. of such dwellings owner occupied	13 (50%)	12 (32%)	11 (29%)
3. No. of such dwellings occupied by tenants	13 (50%)	25 (68%)	27 (71%)
4. Total of approved expenditure	£15,252	£32,078	£23,835
5. Total of approved grants	£6,640	£12,505	£11,860
6. Average grant per dwelling	£ 255	£ 338	£ 312

As members are aware Standard Grants were introduced to supplement the existing system of Discretionary Grants in the hope that it would simplify operations and thus make them more attractive to property owners.

Standard Grants are designed to deal in the main with relatively straightforward cases, involving little or no structural alterations, yet lacking what we have come to regard as the essential amenities. In this District there still remains hundreds of cottages falling within this category,





and this fact prompts me to express my amazement and disappointment at the complete indifference of property owners to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by this type of Grant. Only 7 grants were given throughout the whole year, whereas last year 30 Standard Grants were approved by the Council,

Whether the apparent failure of these persuasive measures will now compel the Government to adopt compulsory measures remains to be seen, as this indifference on the part of property owners is not confined to this area, but is a National problem.

So much so, that resolutions have already been passed by the Association of Public Health Inspectors, and more recently by other Professional and Technical Associations connected with housing and its inherent problems requesting the Government to reconsider the present legislation regarding sub-standard property.

For your information, and it makes dismal reading, particulars of the Standard Grants made are as follows:-

#### STANDARD GRANTS.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
1. No. of dwellings in respect of which a Grant has been approved	30	7
2. No. of such dwellings owner-occupied	8 = 27%	4 = 57%
3. No. of such dwellings occupied by tenants	22 = 73%	3 = 43%
4. No. of grants approved for providing all facilities	7	3
5. No. of grants approved for providing all facilities except food store	21	3
6. No. of grants approved for providing W.C. & Basin only	1	-
7. No. of grants approved for providing W. C. only	-	1
8. No. of grants approved for providing Bath & Hot Water System	1	-

By the end of the year 9 grants had been finally settled and the total amount paid was £1061. 6. 0 an average of £117 per dwelling.

#### HOUSING ACT 1949

Only one application for a loan under the above Act was received, and this was approved.

#### SMALL DWELLINGS (ACQUISITION) ACTS.

During the year 13 applications for loans to purchase dwellings were received, of which 9 were ultimately taken up.

#### COUNCIL HOUSING.

In 1961 only 8 Council dwellings were constructed, and these consisted of 2 Two bedroom bungalows at Castleacre, 2 three bedroom houses at Gayton and 4 single bedroom bungalows also at Gayton.

At the close of the year however, work on 12 bungalows at Great Massingham had commenced, and 8 bungalows and 2 houses at Grinston.

These figures are extremely low and in the main can be attributed to lack of building sites.

Fortunately, one is pleased to report that recently a little more headway has been made in this respect, and there is every indication that next years figures will show a substantial increase in the number of dwellings built by the Council.





During the year numerous outline applications for land approval were submitted to the Planning Authority, and finally approvals were received for sites at Chequers Road and Church Close, Grinston, Congham, Great Massingham and West Winch. An outline application for further land at West Winch (Gravelhill Lane) was refused.

#### PRIVATE BUILDING.

In all 246 applications were approved under the Council's Building Byelaws.

Of the approved plans, 136 were for new dwellings, 70 were for improvements and/or additions to existing properties, and the remaining 40 for miscellaneous purposes i.e. garages, stores etc.

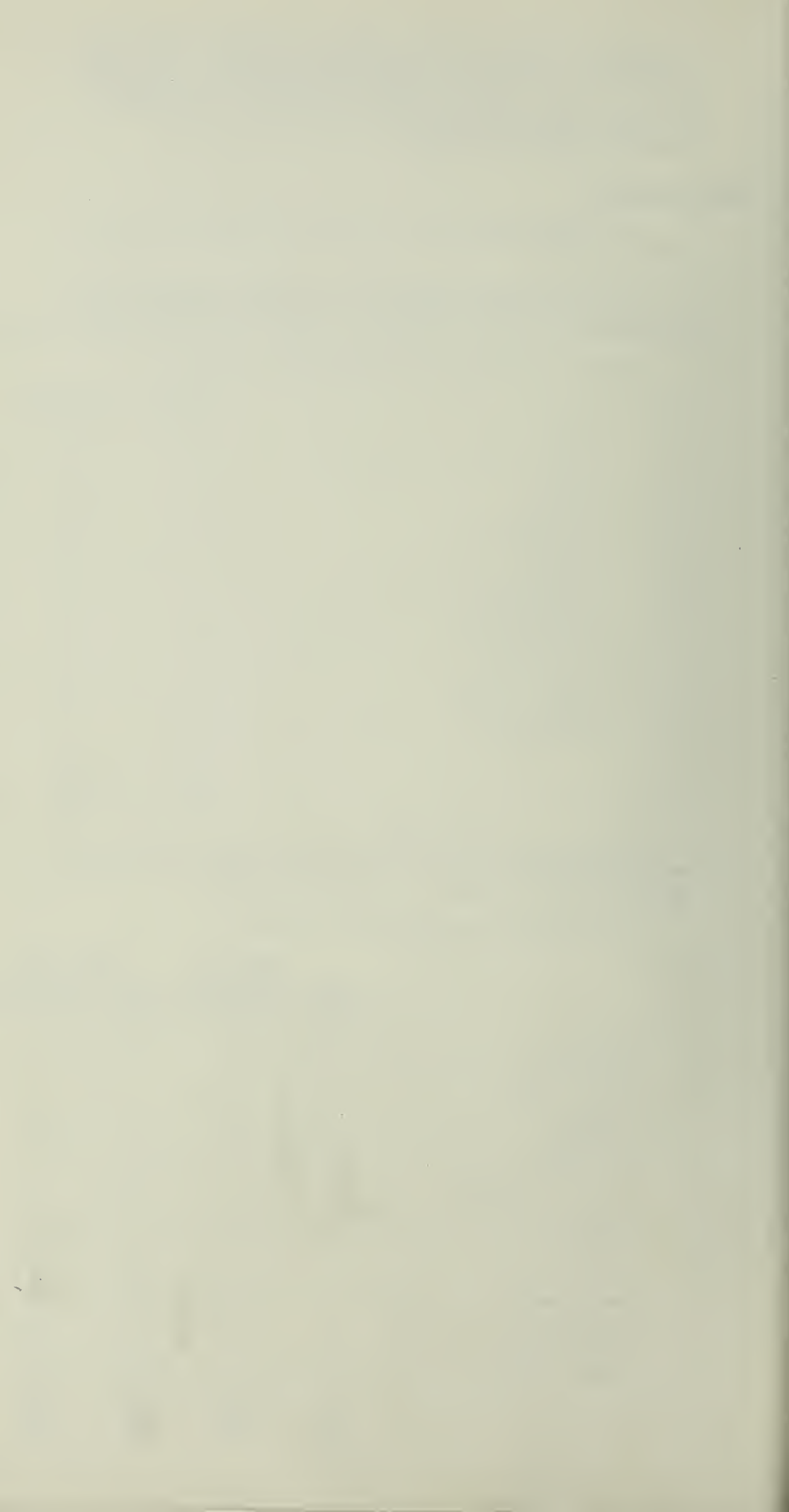
Details regarding the dwellings are as follows:-

	<u>Houses.</u>	<u>Bungalows.</u>
Castle Rising	1	-
Gayton	3	3
Grinston	-	14
Hillington	1	2
Leziate	4	5
Gt. Massingham	-	1
Middleton	-	24
North Runcton	3	7
West Winch	-	20
North Wootton	3	13
South Wootton	16	15
East Winch	-	1
	<u>31</u>	<u>105</u>

During the year 106 new dwellings were completed and there were 53 in course of erection at the end of 1961. Here again, one finds a marked increase over previous years.

1961 figures are summarised as follows:-

	<u>Completed.</u>		<u>Being Built.</u>	
	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Bungalows.</u>	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Bungalows.</u>
Bawsey .. .. .	-	-	1	-
Castleacre .. .. .	-	3	-	-
Castle Rising .. .. .	-	1	-	-
Gayton .. .. .	2	4	1	4
Grinston .. .. .	-	4	-	10
Hillington .. .. .	-	2	-	-
Leziate .. .. .	3	1	2	4
Little Massingham . . . .	-	1	-	-
Middleton .. .. .	-	23	-	4
Pentney .. .. .	1	-	-	-
North Runcton .. .. .	-	5	1	6
East Winch .. .. .	-	2	-	-
West Winch .. .. .	-	30	-	6
North Wootton .. .. .	9	6	-	7
South Wootton .. .. .	2	7	1	6
	<u>17</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>47</u>



## WATER SUPPLIES.

GENERAL. The work of the water department has been carried out smoothly and efficiently under the Water Superintendent, and again it has been a most active year.

It is rather a strange coincidence but the number of new connections to the mains was 134, the same exactly as last year; in addition 35 new meters were installed.

The number of men employed in the department is 9, consisting of the Water Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent, a plumber, a pipefitter and 5 labourers. During the whole year 27 man/days were lost through illness, a fairly substantial increase over last year, and 2 man/days were lost due to absence from work and for which wages were adjusted accordingly.

The new 5 day 42 hour week came into operation in January, but a satisfactory stand-by arrangement to cover week ends, which is most essential in a service of this kind, was worked out, and proved quite satisfactory.

WESTACRE SCHEME. The scheme for supplying this village with piped water mains was completed and came into operation in June. The source of the supply in the existing borewell at the Council Estate, from which the water is pumped to a 15,000 gallons storage reservoir and gravity fed throughout the village in 3" dia. mains.

It is gratifying to report, that although the final account cannot be prepared until the expiration of the six months maintenance period, there is every indication and I am confident a substantial saving will be made on this Contract.

CASTLE RISING SCHEME. In June, following correspondence with the Castle Rising Estate a sub-committee met to examine the breaches that had occurred in the bank of the River Babingley. The Council held itself in no way responsible, and owing to the unsatisfactory position generally, it was decided to abandon the river as a source of supply and link up the village of Castle Rising with the Council's supply from their Appleton Waterworks. A scheme was prepared with all haste and approved by the Ministry in August, and completed and in operation by early October.

Towards the end of the year the Council carried out a certain amount of descaling of the water mains in the Babingley - West Newton area. This improved the pressure and flow both there and at Castle Rising.

During the year the Council decided to extend their water mains in parts of Grinston, Leziate, East Winch and West Bilney, along routes which had not been included in the regional water scheme carried out some years previously. The estimates for this work amounted to £7,136 and the necessary application was made to the Ministry and approved.

Finally, a word on the question of regrouping of water supplies. Certain preliminary meetings have been held with neighbouring Authorities, regarding the administrative and technical problems which must be sorted out, to the satisfaction, one hopes, of all the existing water undertakings. Whatever the outcome, it is safe to say that little change is anticipated for the next year or two. When the day does arrive, and we lose our identity as a water undertaking, having been swallowed up by this so called larger unit, it will be interesting to see the extent of the advantages we are led to believe will materialise by this amalgamation of the numerous water undertakings.

My views on this matter have already been expressed in last years Report, and I have no reason to alter them.



WATER SAMPLING. During the year 20 samples were taken for chemical and/or bacteriological examination. Details of samples are as follows:-

TABLE 2.

	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>	<u>Suspicious.</u>
Wells .. .. .	2	2	1
Castleacre . . . . .	2	-	-
Westacre .. . . .	6	-	-
Castle Rising . . . . .	2	-	-
Sandringham .. . . .	2	-	-
Massingham .. . . .	2	-	-
River & Stream .. . . .	-	1	-
	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

- (a) REFUSE COLLECTION. A weekly collection of refuse throughout the whole District continues to operate quite satisfactorily and with few complaints. In past years one of the chief complaints has been from those Parishes who missed their collection service due to Bank Holidays. This has now been overcome by the willingness and co-operation of our collectors to work overtime on the Saturdays prior to each Bank Holiday.

In January a 5 day 42 hour week came into operation, which has meant some adjustment in the normal working schedule. In cases of emergency however, and when it is felt necessary, work is done on Saturdays by the cesspool emptier

An approximate estimate of the refuse produced and collected is given below:-

- (a) Collections per Annum.

Premises visited	15,342
Domestic bins emptied	158,931
Litter bins emptied	4,160

- (b) \*Total quantity of refuse removed 15,101 cu.yds.  
Total weight removed 1,787 tons.  
Weight of refuse produced daily 4.896 tons.

\*Equal to 1.5 acres tipped 6'3" deep.

On the three main refuse tips a system of controlled tipping is operated, this work being done by part-time labour.

All the Council's tips are sprayed in the warmer months, and throughout the year regular visits are made to each tip by the Council's Rodent Operator, who seems to have done good work in this respect, as no complaints regarding rat infestation were received.

In August the Council took delivery of a new 12 cu.yd. side loading refuse collector to replace one which has given us good service for 13 years.

- (b) PAIL EMPTYING. 13 Parishes continued to benefit from a weekly nightsoil collection service. During the year however, approaches to the Council for a similar service from the Parishes of North Runcton, West Winch and Castle Rising were received.





Your Committee considered that we were not in a position to undertake this work, at least not for the moment, but bearing in mind the possibility of sewerage schemes for some of our villages in the not too distant future, the labour then available might make it possible to provide two of these villages with this particular service.

There have been occasions when we have encountered difficulties in procuring disposal sites, but have somehow managed it.

(c) SEPTIC TANK/CESSPOOL EMPTYING. Once again there has been an increase in the number of septic tanks emptied. In point of fact 178 more septic tanks were emptied than in 1960. The existing scheme allows for one free emptying per property per 12 months.

Details of the septic tanks and/or cesspools emptied together with the revenue received are as follows:-

	<u>Private Properties.</u>		<u>Council Properties.</u>	
	<u>No. of Cesspools.</u>	<u>No. of Loads.</u>	<u>No. of Cesspools.</u>	<u>No. of Loads.</u>
Free Servicing	445	617	68	121
Emptied on a chargeable basis.	158	293	204	479
	<u>603</u>	<u>910</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>600</u>

REVENUE \$743.

(d) GENERAL MATTERS.

The establishment amounts to a Foreman and 9 men. During the year 37 man/days were lost due to illness, and a further 9 man/days due to absence from work and for which payment was deducted accordingly.

Owing to the condition and age of one of the cesspool emptying emptiers, the Council decided to purchase a new machine, and delivery was taken in October.

During the year every effort has been made to find new sites for disposal of domestic refuse; the Gayton tip has had to be given up being unable to take any further loads. It is hoped that arrangements, now in negotiation, will soon be finalised and two fresh tips brought into use.

#### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

One regrets to have report that this year again, we were not in a position to start on either the West Winch or North and South Wootton sewerage schemes. The reasons, although through no fault of ours, are well known to members, and there seems very little more to add.

A scheme for sewerage the Parish of Grimston, was prepared by the department of the County Public Health Engineer and was presented to the Council in April, and with slight modifications was accepted. It was pointed out that certain technical details were still to be cleared up and wayleaves etc. to be obtained, after which it was proposed that the scheme should be submitted to the Ministry for their consideration.





## PESTS ACT 1949

The duties under this Act have been carried out very satisfactorily by your rodent operator, and the number of premises visited and treatment given shewed a slight increase over the previous year.

Domestic properties are treated free of cost, whereas with farms and business premises a charge of 7/6d per hour is made. This incidentally is low, and I would suggest that this item be looked into by the appropriate Committee, as a number of those receiving this treatment have expressed their satisfaction at the way the job has been done, and I am sure, would not begrudge a small increase in the charges made. Briefly, a summary of the years work is given below:-

	<u>Premises Treated.</u>	<u>Visits, Surveys and Inspections.</u>
FREE		
Council Property (excluding Housing Sites).	24	325
Private & Council Houses	613	3479
CHARGEABLE		
Business Premises	3	18
Farms	32	181
	<u>672</u>	<u>4003</u>

## CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960.

Some considerable time has been devoted to the administration of this new Act, and during the year 19 site licences have been issued to small sites of up to 4 caravans per site. As regards the four large sites in our District, although undertakings have been received expressing their acceptance of the conditions of the model standards, very little has been done on any of the sites towards this end. In addition, various conditions requested to be included in the licences by the Planning Authority have still to be settled, and it is to be hoped that these sites will soon be properly licensed and maintained in the manner demanded by the Act, failing which we as a Local Authority must proceed with the authority that has been given to us under the Act. *12 Vans.*

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The main illness to be investigated by the staff during the year was an outbreak of 'borne' dysentery, in which 18 families in one village were involved. Of these two adults and twenty-two children had the infection. During the outbreak 138 specimens were collected. A routine check of last years case of salmonella typhimurium was taken and found to be clear of infection.

A small number of cases of scarlatina were investigated and five premises were disinfected.



SLAUGHTERHOUSE ACT 1958.

Work on bringing one of the licensed slaughterhouses up to the new standards was started and virtually completed by the appointed day which was 1st January, 1962.

The other slaughterhouse licence was allowed to lapse on the appointed day as the owner had decided not to modernise his premises.

One knackers yard is still licensed.

100% meat inspection was carried out by regular visits to the licensed slaughterhouses, and altogether 151 visits were made.

Details of carcasses inspected and condemnations carried out are tabulated below:-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed.	93	-	1	1	344	-
Number inspected	93	-	1	1	344	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	10	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	10.75%	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	3	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	0.87%	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-



FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955.

The number of food premises in the district has slightly increased since last year, and are classified as follows:-

Public Houses ... ..	35
Clubs ... ..	6
Grocers (including 1 Mobile Grocery Bus) ...	38
Ice cream retailers ... ..	39
Confectioners ... ..	14
Bakehouses .. ...	8
Butchers ... ..	7
Greengrocers ... ..	2
Fish and Chip (including vans)... ..	2
Cafe ... ..	2

One new ice cream retailer has been licensed during the year selling pre-packed varieties.

Four ice cream samples were taken, and all proved satisfactory.

CONCLUSION.

I am sure members will agree after reading the Report that it has been an active year.

The figures regarding slum clearance work and the consequent re-housing of such families are disappointing, but little if any improvement can be expected unless the Council obtains additional land in various Parishes to enable them to do so.

Private house building, on the other hand, shews a substantial increase over the previous year, 36 more dwellings were built making a total of 106.

One of the most satisfactory features of the year was the completion of the Westacre Water Scheme and the linking up of our Sandringham waterworks with Castle Rising, thereby affording the latter village with an adequate and wholesome water supply.

Thus at long last, and it gives me the utmost pleasure to report that every village throughout the whole of your District now has a piped water supply.

Unfortunately, as regards the Council's proposals for their sewerage schemes, in particular West Winch and the Woottons, it is regrettable that from a progress point of view one has little to add to last years report.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members for their courtesy, and the Clerk and Medical Officer for their assistance and ready co-operation.

Finally, I would like this opportunity of expressing to all my staff my sincere thanks for their loyal support, and conscientious way in which they have all carried out their respective duties.

I beg to remain,  
Yours respectfully,  
W. R. WATKINS,

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.





# APPENDIX

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

This table is enclosed by a request of the Minister of Labour to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 128(3) of the Factories Act, 1937, to be furnished in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council. This table, which is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, should be attached as an annex to the Report.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1961 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF FREEBRIDGE LYNN IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

#### Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

#### PART I OF THE ACT.

#### 1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	21	21	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	40	40	-	-
Total	63	63	-	-

#### 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Referred				
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-





Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective					
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)					
Total					

NIL



## PART VIII OF THE ACT

## Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
(1)						
Wearing } Making apparel } etc., } Cleaning } and } Washing						
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel cables & chains						
Iron & steel anchors & grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls.						

NIL



# PART VIII OF THE ACT (Contd.)

## Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc., of buttons etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates & sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.,						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
TOTAL						







